ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1834. NO. 22.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:

In Companies, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 12th*; the 2d do. of do., on *Tuesday the 13th*; the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 15th*; the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 16th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 17th days of May next*: unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The *York and Adams County Liberty Battalion*, the *American Union Battalion*, and the *Conowago Battalion of York and Adams Counties*, will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Appeals—For the Militia, on *Monday the 9th day of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 3d day of November next*.

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 17.

ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College,

At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by

HON. JOHN REID,

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 17. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber:—

White Cabbage Seed,
Early Washington Pea,
" Blood Turnip Beet,
" Paris White Onion,
" Scarlet Radish,
" White Sallad,
White Flake Turnip,
Large Green Cucumber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

March 17. tf

NOTICE.

THE account of *John Myers*, acting Trustee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an habitual Drunkard, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

March 10 tc

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in full uniform, on *Saturday the 12th of April next*, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Nicholas Moritz—each member provided with 8 blank cartridges.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

March 17. tp

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, in front of the Court-house, on *Saturday the 5th of April next*, at 2 o'clock, P.M. precisely, in summer uniform, with arms, &c. in complete order. R. MARTIN, O. S.

March 24. tp

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS BROWN.

March 10. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of THE SENTINEL.

POETRY.

The following sweet and touching lines are copied from the New-York Mirror. They are from the pen of an able and accomplished lady, the wife of a distinguished member of the bar:—

THE STAGEMAN'S HORN.

Written by a lady in the country to her husband in town.

Oh! say not the *horn* has no musical notes,
Its sound is delightful to me,
Far sweeter than warblings from nightingales' throats,
For it brings me a letter from *thee*.

The little ones joyful all gather around,
Their pretty eyes sparkle with glee,
Exclaim, as they hear the enliv'ning sound,
"Oh, mother! a letter for thee."

A magic there is in that sweet little word,
Delightful to age and to youth,
In absence, what joy does a letter afford,
When filled with affection and truth.

That thine are thus filled, dear Howard, my heart
Enraptured delights to confess:
I open, and read them, and dwell on each part
With a transport I cannot express.

Then say not the *horn* has no musical notes,
Its sound is delightful to me,
Far sweeter than warblings from nightingales' throats,
For it brings me a letter from *thee*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We extract the following interesting article from a work which details a number of incidents connected with the history of a band of Robbers on the Rhine. It is a display of heroism, on the part of a Lutheran minister, which is altogether admirable; as well as an isolated instance of generosity in a robber, whose whole life had been a scene of atrocity:—

"The band arriving at the Burg of Mulheim, on the Buhr, in the jurisdiction of Hesse-Darmstadt, and having secured the watchman, surrounded the devoted house, and lighted the torches, *secundum artem*, they began to thunder at the door with the ram. So little was their visit expected by the inmates, that at the first noise the pastor's wife awoke him, saying that he was wanted by some sick person. Pithahn (the husband's name,) put his head out of the window, and was immediately shot at from below—when he at once snatched up a musket, which he kept in the room for his protection, and returned the compliment, wounding two of the assailants. The attack, however, was continued, and at length one of the pannels of the door driven in; through which a desperado leaped, and unbolted. In another minute, the whole band was in the house, and the servants seized, and bound hand and foot, and locked up in a stable; Pithahn and his wife were alone.

The courageous pastor was not ignorant of his danger: but he fought for his life, and for a life dearer than his own.—The door at the bottom of the stair case was still entire, and from a small opening above, he kept up a continued fire upon the robbers—till his ammunition was expended to a single shot.

'To the back window,' said he,—'fly dear wife—rouse the neighbors, scream for thy life!'—And the woman went and screamed, and screamed again; but their craven hearts only tremoled the more at the sound, and no one stirred.

The door flew open with a crash, and the bandits rushed up the stairs, howling like hungry wolves. The first door of the bed-room yielded almost to a blow and the inner bent and cracked, and groaned under the assault. The wife sunk on her knees, and recommended her soul to heaven.

'Tell me what thou want,' said Pithahn, approaching the door, 'name it and shall be your's'

'Thy blood,' was the reply.

'Then it shall not flow alone! Fly sweet wife by the door behind the bed. I shall at least be able to gain thee a moment of time; and I will then follow myself, if it be the will of the Almighty.—One moment of irresolution—one cry of anguish and despair—and the wife vanished at her husband's command. The room door yielded at the same instant, and the pastor was seen standing in the middle of the floor, with his musket levelled and finger on the trigger.

'On—on!' cried the astonished gang one to the other, but all held back. The next moment the pastor fired, and hurling his musket after the shot, sprang through the little door and fastened it behind him. He found his wife fainting in the garret; descended with her by means of a ladder, that had providentially been in use that very day; rushed across the back court, and let down his burthen in safety on the outer side of the wall. But when about to follow himself, he was drawn backward by a young man, an apprentice-thief, and while disengaging himself from his puny assailant, was felled to the earth by one of the sentinels.

By this time the robbers had discovered his track, and were seen clustering on the roof of the house, and descending the ladder in dozens. The shout of the sentinel brought them quickly to the spot, and in an instant the pastor was surrounded by these hounds of hell, braying with open throat for his blood.

'Speak, before thou diest! cried they—'Where are the keys—the plate, thy money?—Speak dog.' And as the pastor gasped for breath, just recovering from the blow which had stunned him, one of them, to hasten his speech, smote him upon the face so violently that the blood gushed in a torrent.

'Is this permitted,' demanded Pithahn looking with a stern dignity to the bandit chief—'Has the ruffian acted by thy orders?'

John Bosbeck, base and brutal as he was, gazed for some moments on his victim, with undisguised reverence and admiration.

'No,' said he, at length—'Stand out, Herson, thou hast presumed to act without waiting for the orders of thy chief;' and he struck the subaltern to the earth with his baton. The pastor described the place where his valuables were deposited, and the keys that belonged to them.

'I have now disclosed all, said he; and since death, after the execution I have made among you, is inevitable, show yourselves once to be men, by making my sufferings as short as possible.'

The captain gave the word of 'retreat!' A murmur of surprise and indignation escaped from his men. He slung the baton over his shoulder, pulled out two pistols from his belt, and placing his naked dagger between his teeth, looked around upon the crowd with a ferocious glare. The men began to move from the spot slowly but in silence and Bosbeck followed them. They vanished one by one round a corner of the building; but Pithahn could see the face of the last, visible in the last torch-light, with the blade glittering between his teeth, turned towards him for many moments, when he disappeared in the gloom.

"KEEPING TAVERN."

The annexed anecdote we find in the Thomaston Republican. It is introduced there to illustrate the character of a single public house in an adjoining town. From personal experience, we are satisfied that it will apply to a considerable number of like establishments in the interior of Maine. In the principal towns and on the leading routes, it is true, that accommodations for 'man and beast' are generally ample and appropriate; but in other places, they are not such as would compare advantageously with country hotels in the neighboring States, receiving similar patronage. We hope our eastern publicans will take this hint in good part. If they would extend their business and promote a profitable intercourse with other sections of the country, they must add to the many inducements already existing by 'putting their houses in order,' and studying more to gratify the wants of travellers.

"The tavern we have alluded to reminds us of an anecdote we have somewhere heard. A traveller once called at a similar 'shanty' and could not readily find any individual but the Paddy who had charge of the stable, and the custody of the wood—and after looking for a place for his horse, and a comfortable room for himself, he enquired for hay. "We have some last years' hay, but have used all we cut this year." "Do you keep oats?" "No—they cost so much that Mr. ——— does not buy many at once, and the last were used yesterday." On further enquiry, the man ascertained that they depended on their neighbors for water—that they did not keep dry-wood—or a fire for travellers—or any suitable articles for the table, or indeed any thing else which a traveller would be likely to want. At length the stranger, somewhat irritated, enquired—'What do you keep?' "Oh," replied he, looking significantly at the old sign—"WE KEEP TAVERN!"

A Dish for an Epicure.—Among the peculiar delicacies of the tables of the Grandees of Spain, is a species of small ham, of very red color, formed from pigs reared on the estate of the Duke del Arcos, in a small healthy park, abounding in snakes, which constitute the sole food of these favored animals. The Arcos hams are said to possess a most pungent and appetizing flavor, resembling that of pickled tunny.

A Hint.—A person of our acquaintance who makes a point of calling upon his friends at tea time, and taking a cup, uninvited, received the following hint, the other evening, upon entering the room of G—. "Where did you go to school?" asked G—. "Why do you ask?" said Sponge. "Because you cant get through the alphabet." replied G—. "What do you mean?" enquired Sponge. "What do I mean?—why, that you do always stop at T."

Fashion, however, seems to decide that in many cases we must *sit long* at table; and perhaps the decision is well, for it was never proper to swallow food whole. But although an active female is compelled to sit as long as the rest, she cannot make her teeth abandon their character. She may and must suffer the slice to linger on the plate, and must make the sup- [illegible] when she *does* bite, she cannot well disguise what nature has taught her to do; and you may be assured, that if her jaws move in slow time, and if she rather *squeeze* than bite the food; if she so deal with it as to leave you in doubt as to whether she mean finally to admit or reject it; if she deal with it thus, set her down as being, in her very nature, incorrigibly lazy. Never mind the pieces of needlework, the tambouring, the maps of the world, made by her needle. Get to see her at work upon a mutton-chop, or a bit of bread and cheese, and, if she deal quickly with these, you have a pretty good security for that activity, that *stirring* industry, without which a wife is a burden instead of a help.

Good!—We heard yesterday of a couple of singular marriages which took place not long since in Camden. A gentlemen not arrived at his climacterick, but old enough to have a son grown up to man's estate, fell in love with a beautiful young girl of 17; to whom he told *a soft and tender tale*, which moved her to become his bride. His son resented at first an action so incongruous, and made the nuptial tie a jest among his companions.—Shortly afterwards, however, he learnt the fact that his step-mother was the only daughter of a handsome rich widow, when he immediately paid them a visit. Strange to tell, he was captivated with his mother-in-law's mother, (a pretty looking woman of thirty-two.) She consented to the match, and they were married a week afterwards.—*New York Sun.*

Original Anecdote.—Several years since, a celebrated juggler "held forth" some of his tricks of legerdemain in this village; and among others put a watch into a bag, "smashed it all to pieces," and by saying "Presto!" restored the watch, uninjured, to its owner. A young lad who was present, thinking it a very pretty as well as a very easy trick, took advantage of his father's absence the next day, placed his gold repeater in a pillow case, and smashed it effectually. To his no small chagrin, in spite of "Presto!" it "STAID smashed."

SECTS IN THE U. STATES.

From an elaborate summary, filling 60 pages in Mr. Edwards' Q. Register, we learn that our most numerous sect are the Calvanistic Baptists, who probably constitute, with the other divisions of that sect, nearly one third of our population. They have 5,800 churches, and the Free-Will near 700. The Methodists rank next, their number of communicants being over 600,000, and their population perhaps three millions.—That of the Presbyterians is over two millions, exclusive of the Associate, who have 169 Congregations. Then comes the Orthodox Congregationalists, 155,000 communicants and about 1,400,000 population. The Protestant Episcopalians have probably near half this amount, with between 7 and 800 churches; the Universalists over half a million, with from 5 to 600 congregations; Roman Catholics about the same; Lutherans, one fifth less. The number of Unitarian Societies is put at 170; population, 170,000. The Swedenborgians have 25 Societies; Friends, 450; Shakers, 15; Jews, 15,000 population.—*Mer. Journal.*

Highest Tavern in Europe.—A tavern has been built on the summit of Mount Faulhorn, in Switzerland; it stands on an elevation of 8,140 feet above the level of the sea. As a matter of course, its guests one and all get *high*, and are charged *high* for their refreshments.

A Tale of Mysetry.—In the year 1734 (says a correspondent) the following circumstance took place in a village in Lincolnshire. It was a wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin—I mean the actual, not the anniversary wedding day—and the jocund bridegroom, bride and their guests were assembled in the drawing room, when a servant entered, and said a gentleman had called and wished to speak with Mr. Griffin, that he was waiting below stairs and would not come up, because he came on particular business.—Mr. Griffin desired his company to excuse him for a few minutes, and he quitted the room. One hour elapsed, no bridegroom; two hours, he did not appear; three, four, he had not returned. The servants one and all declared that they had seen their master and the gentleman walk into the garden, from whence they had not returned. Now, a high brick wall, in which there was no outlet, and over which no person could climb except by a ladder, enclosed the garden, which, when searched, was found empty, whilst at the same time Mr. Griffin and his friend, 'the gentleman,' could not have walked out at the hall door, without being, from its situation, seen and heard by the servants in the kitchen. Time fled, and Mr. Griffin did not return. No; and although his lady lived to be nearly ninety years of age, she never gained tidings of the spouse thus so mysteriously spirited away.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

Law & Physic in France.—A French almanac for 1834 calculates that there are now in Paris and the Departments 1,700,843 physicians, although it says, according to a very exact calculation, there are only 1,400,651 sick. Speaking of lawyers, it says there are 1,900,403 pleaders but only 993,900 causes to plead. "If," it adds, "these 938,000 idle barristers do not fall ill with grief at the small quantity of law business which there is for them, we shall have 300,192 physicians who will have nothing in the world to do."

About 100 tons of ice were forwarded last year by one vessel from Boston to Calcutta, and sold at 61 cents per lb.

Improvement Bill.

On Saturday week, the bill for the improvement of the State passed the House of Representatives, without a division.—It provides for no new extensions. The Senate will take it up this week. The following is its form as it passed the H. of Representatives:

AN ACT to continue the improvement of the State by rail roads and canals.

SECTION 1. That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the Canal Commissioners to complete, as soon as practicable, the following public works, according to the routes heretofore determined upon and approved, to wit: The Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, with a double track of rails, stationary engines, and all other things and means to make it useful for transportation, with the least possible delay. The Allegheny Portage rail road with a double track of rails, and all the means to make it useful for transportation. The Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal and the Shenango towing path. The Franklin line of the Pennsylvania canal, and the north and west ends of the feeder. The Wyoming line of the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal and the Lackawanna feeder. The Lycoming line of the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Lewisburg and Bald Eagle side cuts, and for the expenditure thereof, the sums hereinafter mentioned, are severally and specifically appropriated. For the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road $104,900. For the Allegheny Portage rail road $365,900. For the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal and the Shenango towing path, 57,100 dollars. For the Franklin line of the Pennsylvania canal and the north and west ends of the feeder, $94,400. For the Wyoming line of the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Lackawanna feeder, $17,400. For the Lycoming line of the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal and the Lewisburg and Bald Eagle side cuts, $301,200. For new work upon old lines, and for the purchase of lots for houses, and offices for collectors and lock-keepers, and to pay debts due, $100,000. To pay debts due by supervisors for labor and materials, $64,300. For repairs of the ensuing year, $410,800. For the payment of damages, $49,400.

SECT. 2. Nothing contained in this act or any other former act shall be so construed, as to authorise the canal commissioners to construct a towing path bridge, or bridge over the pool of the feeder dam at Dunnsburg.

SECT. 3. The said canal commissioners shall not be authorised to incur any debt on the faith of the commonwealth, in any way or means beyond the appropriation aforesaid: *And provided*, That no part of the loan shall be applied to any other than the several specific purposes to which it is appropriated by this act, nor shall any contracts be entered into for any new line of canal or rail road not mentioned in this act, or for any extension of the lines herein named beyond their present limits.

SECT. 4. The sum appropriated to the payment of damages by the first section of this act, is to be paid as speedily as possible, in the order as to time in which the said claims for damages may have been awarded, assessed and confirmed: and afterwards to such as may hereafter be awarded, assessed and confirmed, and may be agreed upon as due by prior acts.

SECT. 5. The Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorised to borrow on the credit of this Commonwealth, and such fund or funds as have been or shall be created for securing the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursment of the principal, the sum of $2,265,400, payable in instalments, in such manner as he may designate in proposals for said loan, which sum shall be paid to and vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the contracts necessary to be made to complete the works directed to be completed by this act, specifically as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the commonwealth from reimbursing the said loan at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight years, from the first day of July next: *Provided also*, That no rate of interest beyond five per cent. per annum shall be allowed or paid for said loan.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, March 22, 1834.

Mr. WEBSTER said, he had been requested to present to the Senate the proceedings of a meeting held at Chambersburg, in the county of Franklin, and State of Pennsylvania, attended by very many of the citizens of that county; and also a memorial respectfully addressed to both Houses of Congress, signed by more than 1800 of its inhabitants and electors, expressing their opinions, hopes and fears, in regard to the present condition of public affairs. The presentation of this paper to Congress was attended by the presence of a large Committee composed of gentlemen of the first respectability, who, notwithstanding what they have seen of the numerous applications to Congress; notwithstanding the abundant evidence which has been furnished of the distress pervading all parts of the country, and the necessity of some Governmental interference to alleviate that distress, yet had felt it their duty to accompany their memorial to the Seat of Government, and to assist in producing a conviction on the two Houses of Congress, that some legislative measures were necessary.

The county of Franklin was one of the most respectable and wealthy in the great State of Pennsylvania; it was situated in a rich limestone valley, and, in its main character, was agricultural. He had the pleasure, last year, to pass through it, and see it for the first time, when its rich fields of wheat and rye were ripening, and, certainly, he little thought then, that he should, at this time, have to present to the Senate such undeniable proofs of their actual, severe, and pressing distress. As he had said, the inhabitants of Franklin county were principally agriculturists, and, of these, the majority were the tillers of their own land. They were interested, also, in manufactures to a great extent; they had ten or twelve forges, and upwards of four thousand persons engaged in the manufacture of iron, dependent for their daily bread on the product of their own labor. The hands employed in this business were a peculiar race—miners, colliers, &c.; and, if other employment was to be afforded them, they would find themselves unsuited for it.—These manufactories had been depressed, from causes so well explained, and so well understood, that nobody could now doubt them.

They were precisely in the situation of the cotton factories he had adverted to some days ago. There was no demand for their products. The consignee did not receive them; he did not hope to dispose of them, and would not give his paper for them. It was well known that, when a manufactured article was sent to the cities, the manufacturer expected to obtain an advance on them, which he could get cashed. This whole operation having stopped, in consequence of the derangement of the currency, the source of business was dried up. There were other manufactories in that county that also felt the pressure; paper factories and manufactories of straw paper, which increased the gains of agriculture. These, too, have been under the necessity of dismissing many of those employed by them, which necessity brought this matter of Executive interference home to every man's labor and property. He had ascertained the prices of produce as now, and in November last, in the State of Pennsylvania; and from these, it would be seen that, in the interior region, on the threshing floors, they had not escaped the evils which had affected the prices of corn and rye at Chambersburg. They were hardly to be got rid of at any price.

The loss on wheat, the great produce of the country, was 30 cents. Clover, another great produce, had fallen from $6 per bushel to $4. This downfall of agricultural produce, described the effect of the measures of the Executive better than all the evidences that had hitherto been offered. These memorialists, for themselves, were sick, sick enough of the Executive experiment. They thought the interests of themselves and the country generally, were too important to be made the subject of a rash experiment. They did not come to seek a boon from the Executive—they sought no extraordinary degree of attention from Congress. They only ask that the laws be administered according to their spirit. They ask that the laws might take their course, and secure their social and political rights. They desired that the war going on between the President and the Bank may cease. They felt themselves unsafe while this state of hostility continued. They desired to see Congress interpose to check the usurpations of Executive power, which in the language of a British statesman, has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. He would only add his solemn conviction of the truth of what the memorialists said, and moved that the memorial and proceedings be referred to the committee on Finance and printed.—This motion was agreed to.

"BORROWED CAPITAL,"

Doctor Franklin, in his will, providing a fund for loans to industrious young men, remarks:

"Having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards *assisted to set up my business* in Philadelphia by kind *loans of money* from two friends there, which was the *foundation of my fortune* and of *all the utility in life* that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful, even after my death, if possible, in informing and advancing other young men, &c."

President Jackson is resolved to put an end to this system. He admitted to the Philadelphia delegates that his measures were calculated to bear down all those who were making use of borrowed capital, but that he rejoiced at and glorified in the result. Who, then, are to survive and to monopolize business of every description? The few, it is presumed, who *inherit* wealth. *Pittsburgh Gaz.*

It is farcical to hear the small fry among the Jackson Van Buren printers, constantly harping about federalists, whilst their idol has nearly all the departments of government filled with men of that party. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, all from the federal party; & to make room for them, Gen. Jackson discarded men of the old democratic party.

The Sentinel.

Gettysburg, March 31, 1834.

Public Meeting of the People.

CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY, LOOK AT THIS!

A meeting, without distinction of party, of all those who are in favor of a sound currency, opposed to the arbitrary assumption of unconstitutional powers by the President, and favorable to extending the Charter of the Bank of the U. States, and thereby retrieving public credit by removing the cause of the existing pressure and distress, is requested to be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 5th of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Citizens! now is the time for action!! The rod of the oppressor is on you!!! Ruin and bankruptcy await you!!!!

☞ AROUSE, AND RESCUE YOUR LIBERTY FROM THE OPPRESSOR'S GRASP!!

MANY.

☞ We do conceive, that the present crisis is more portentous to our civil liberty, than any which has arisen since the formation of our Constitution. We do conceive, that the fundamental principles of the Government have been weakened by an assumption of power on the part of the Executive never contemplated by the framers of our Constitution, and which must eventually, if not checked and controlled by the discernment and republican feeling of the People, convert our boasted freedom into servile subjection to despotism—and inflict upon us that mortal wound, which has laid in the tomb those Republics which have preceded us, and from whose example we should have learned wisdom.

It is not the existence of a Bank of the United States, or its destruction, that can sap the vitals of our free institutions.—These may create distress and ruin to individuals, and mar the beauty and the happiness of our country; but all experience has told us, that, in time, such a state of things may be recovered from, although, in its devastating progress, the impetuous torrent may have engulphed the virtuous and the good, the innocent, and the helpless. We say, time may restore confidence and prosperity; although there can be no excuse—no palliation, for that revengeful conduct on the part of the President, which has now deranged our national currency, and is bringing ruin upon thousands.—But it is the violation of law; it is the disregard of the principles of the Constitution; it is the insulting, monarchical, dictation of a man, sustained, too, by a large portion of the community, that we deprecate and fear. It is the gross adulation of a man, no matter what unwarrantable stretch of power his feelings may urge him to, that we think degrading to freemen, and gives a fearful presage that the days of pure Republicanism are nearly numbered! The President may, in the majesty of his popularity, in despite of law, and the spirit of the Constitution, play the despot, and declare it shall be so, because HE wills it—the prompt and instantaneous response is, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

It is time for the People to arouse—it is time they should have an eye upon those who are infringing upon the sacred principles of their Government—it is time they should let their voices be heard by those whom *they* have constituted their public servants, but who are now assuming the authority of their MASTERS!—In that warning language of the Father of his Country, which is the motto of our paper, we say, "Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts." No man in this land has a right to place himself above the law, and assume unauthorised, dictatorial, despotic powers, no matter what may be the object to be attained! Even if the Bank of the United States, instead of having, as it has done, answered faithfully every purpose of its creation, had been as dangerous as the partisans of the President endeavor to make an impression it is—the Executive, nor no one else, has a right to transcend the laws, and violate the Constitution, to effect its downfal.—The laws of the land, properly and justly administered, are sufficient for the preservation of our rights, and the perpetuation of our liberties. Any attempt on the part of the Executive, therefore, to assume power and authority not delegated by the Constitution and laws of the country to him, ought to be jealously watched by a free people. That the President has done so, is palpable, and characterised by bold defiance of the clearly defined principles of the government. It is then, therefore, no respect, for the people to be awake, and watchful of their liberties. The meeting on Saturday next, we hope, will exhibit an assemblage of citizens, that will give indubitable evidence that the spirit of liberty and strict watchfulness over chartered rights, is alive and ready to be kindled afresh.

☞ When we mentioned that the reduction of discounts by the Bank of the U. States, since the 1st of October last, had been four millions less than the amount of deposites withdrawn, we chose that period, for the reason that every one is aware the pressure has commenced since that time. The friends of the President had been laboring to make the people believe, it was the "screwing" of the Bank, which was doing the mischief. We selected a time previous to the commencement of the distress, and showed that the Bank, instead of diminishing its accommodations to an amount equal even to the deposites withdrawn, had actually not done so by upwards of Four Millions of Dollars! What had been done in former years by the Bank, had nothing to do with the argument—it was the present pressure we were finding causes for; and have shown that it is not the Bank of the United States, but the rash and impolitic act of the President in removing the Public Deposites from the place in which Congress had determined they should be, and where they were perfectly safe—that has disarranged the currency, and created a panic and distress in the monied concerns of the country, which every business man in the community must sooner or later feel in a greater or less degree.

These remarks are in answer to the Editor of the Compiler, who accuses us of unfairness in not selecting an earlier date in the operations of the Bank; and we trust our reasons are satisfactory.

☞ We give in the following columns, by request, the proceedings of the anti-bank meeting held in this place on the 22d inst. We feel some surprise, that the respectable gentlemen who presided at the meeting, should endorse some of the sentiments of the resolutions—we are not astonished that they were written.

Bank of Maryland.

From a notice in the Baltimore papers of Monday last, it appears that the Bank of Maryland has been obliged to stop business, and has transferred all its effects to a Trustee for the benefit of its creditors. The Directors are in hopes there will be enough of assets to discharge the debts, and advise the holders of their notes not to sacrifice them.

We learn the excitement in Baltimore during the day was very great, and there was a partial run upon the other Banks, but particularly upon the Union Bank, which was supposed to be intimately connected with the Bank of Maryland. The Union Bank is one of those to which the Public Deposites were removed.

This fact shows already the danger to which the public interests are exposed, by the President's withdrawal of the Deposites from a firm and safe Institution, and placing them in State Banks, which are liable to be deeply affected by the fluctuations of the times. We presume the Union Bank is in a safe condition—indeed there is not the least evidence that it was at all shaken by the run; we only allude to the above circumstances, to shew the liability to danger in troublous times.

By the following, it will be seen that the subject has been brought before the Senate of the United States.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, March 25, 1834.

MARYLAND BANKS.

Mr. CLAY rose and said that he had heard, and he presumed that every member of the Senate had also heard, that, yesterday, a Bank, chartered by the State of Maryland, and situated in Baltimore, had stopped payment. The evidence of the fact was to be found in the public prints of this morning. He had further heard, as he also presumed most of the Senate had heard, that, in consequence of a connection, supposed, or actual, between the Bank of Maryland, which had thus exploded, and the Union Bank of Maryland, one of the Banks selected by the Treasury Department as a depository of the public revenue, there was, yesterday, an immense run on the latter Bank. The information which reached him was, that the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the Bank, were yesterday crowded by People pressing to obtain metallic currency for the paper in their hands. The connection between the two banks was so intimate, that great danger was apprehended as to the stability of the Union Bank.

In this Union Bank, it appeared, from the returns made by the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury was himself a stockholder. To what extent the Secretary was a stockholder, did not appear, but his name was to be found on the list of the stockholders of the Union, one of the Banks selected by him for the reception and charge of the public deposites. He had heard that the Secretary was a stockholder [illegible] ble extent. He had heard that the stock held by the Secretary in that Bank constituted a considerable part of his property, and that he had been for some time a director in that bank previous to his removal to this city.

He hoped that it would turn out that the Union Bank was in a safe condition; and that there was no just grounds for the apprehension which seemed to exist, as to its safety. He hoped it would turn out that the Secretary was not a stockholder in this Bank to any extent which could authorize an impression that he had suffered his own interests to enter into the considerations which led him to select this Bank as one of the depositories of the public money.

He had also heard this morning, but he would not undertake to vouch for the truth of the rumor, that, in consequence of the connexion between the Union Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft, or Treasury drafts, to the amount of 150,000 dollars, had, in the course of the last few days, been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland, by the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not know how far this rumor was founded in fact, but he did know that it was the official duty of the Senate to inquire into the fact, whether there was any danger to the public interests which was likely to result from the circumstance of the public money being in that institution.

After these remarks, he would submit the following resolution, and would ask that it might be considered at this time, in order that an early reply might be received from the Secretary:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of public money is now on deposite in the Union Bank of Maryland, and on what account it was deposited; and whether any Treasury drafts, contingent or other, have been, during the month of March, 1834, furnished to the said Bank, to enable it to meet any demands upon it which might be made.

This motion to consider the resolution requiring an unanimous consent,

Mr. FORSYTH rose and said, that if the gentleman from Kentucky had introduced the resolution without any remarks, he would not have interposed any objection to its adoption. But, after what had been said, he thought it was due to the Secretary of the Treasury that he should have an opportunity of seeing the resolution.—The fact of the Secretary of the Treasury being a stockholder in the Union Bank of Maryland, was on record, but the extent to which he was interested was not known. He did not imagine, however, that it would be found, on examination, that the Secretary held sufficient stock to render it an object with him to select this Bank for the custody of any part of the public money. He objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. CLAY said he would make one single remark. As he had already stated, he did not know the amount of stock held by the Secretary in the Union Bank. He had heard that it was a considerable sum, and this he had heard when he was in Baltimore. The fact, however, was apparent, tha he had stock in the institution, & therefore the inquiry was a proper one.

The resolution was laid over for a day.

The first victim!—It is reported that Mr. Katz, a respectable and aged citizen, who was waylaid by the ruffians of the office holders, and severely wounded, *has since died!* Mr. Katz was as respectable and inoffensive a citizen as there is in the community. The aggression was entirely unprovoked. This is the first blood sacrificed in the cause of the constitution:—Freemen, are these things to be endured? *Phila. Intel.*

The citizens of Manyunk and Germantown, on their return home from the great meeting, were attacked by a band of ruffians: several were severely injured:—Mr. Wm. Wistar was wounded so severely that his life is in danger. Is this the democracy of the office-holders?—Are they determined to suppress the rising of a free people by the force of arms? *Phil. Int.*

Use of the Rod.—A writer in one of the northern papers, on school discipline, says—"Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys *smart!*"

COMMUNICATED.

Anti-Bank Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams county, held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 22nd March, 1834:

The Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER, was appointed President; *Henry McDivit*, Esq. Col. *James Reid*, *Alexander Caldwell*, Esq. and *John Everitt*, Esq. Vice-Presidents; and *Jacob B. Lyon*, and *Moses McClean*, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by Andrew G. Miller, Esq. who concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed, to draft an address and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting—Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Andrew G. Miller, Z. Herbert, Andrew Walker, Benjamin Grammer, Henry Witmor, John N. Graft, Fleming Gilliland, and Thomas Wierman—who reported the following address and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Peaceably to assemble, to consult upon such subjects as are intimately connected with our interests and happiness as individuals, and the prosperity of our country, is a right inseparable from freedom. "To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right"—And the crisis has arrived when every man should speak and act, as becomes a free citizen of the only free government upon earth. With these rights and privileges, we have now assembled, [illegible] the vigor and the energies of men prompted by a desire to retain their freedom, and to adhere to the same principles of liberty and equality, which are guaranteed to us, under our free and liberal constitution and laws.

The Bank of the United States, a vast monied institution of a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, owned principally by *foreigners*, and the aristocracy of this country, with its branches scattered throughout the Union, with a view to secure its own interests, has attempted to oppose the Government and ruin our citizens. It has set itself up against the Government and the people, to coerce them into compliance with its unjust and unconstitutional demands and to extort a renewal of its charter. For this reason and object it has committed many flagrant violations of its charter. It has speculated off the government. It has endeavored to delay for a time the payment of the national debt, through a secret agency to Europe, when it had the funds of the Government on deposite for that purpose.—It has endeavored to influence and control our elections, to subsidize the press, and to corrupt the morals of the people. It has entered the arena of politics, and distributed its money by the thousand among Editors of newspapers and agents for the publication of libels upon the government and the candidates of the people's choice; for which purpose all the moneys in its vaults are placed at the disposal of its President, without reserve or control.—Its conduct towards the Government Directors, the Guardians of the people's interests in the Bank, in refusing to them the common privileges and power of Directors of the institution, was unjust, arbitrary and tyrannical, and showed a corrupt determination to oppose the people's interests and to usurp the people's rights.

For these, and many other reasons, the government has opposed a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States; and has removed from its vaults the money of the people which was placed there on deposit. And because the Government was under the necessity of discharging such a corrupt and faithless agent; the Bank has endeavored to bring indiscriminate ruin & distress upon the country, and to oppose the legal and constitutional operations of Government. Viewing this state of things in the light we are bound to do, having a due regard to our rights and privileges as freemen, and the permanency of our free institutions; we feel that we owe it as a duty to ourselves, to our fellow-citizens, to our country and to posterity, to declare that such an institution is incompatible with a continuance of our peace, our safety and existence as a free people.

Therefore,

Resolved, That we have full and entire confidence in the administration of the General Government, under our patriotic President, *Andrew Jackson*:—And that he deserves the gratitude of the American people, for successfully resisting the invasion of a foreign foe—for checking the wild scheme of internal improvement, which would have involved us in a debt of countless millions—for suppressing the spirit of nullification in the south, which threatened a separation of our union, and for arresting the insidious and threatening power of a monied monopoly, which aimed at a control of our government, and a destruction of our liberties; and tending to create insidious distinctions among men; and to "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

Resolved, That the re-election of *Andrew Jackson*, to the Presidency, in 1832, after he had put his veto upon the bill to re-charter the Bank of the U. States; and after the Bank had entered the field as a political partizan, and put the election upon the grounds of its re-charter, which it advocated by scattering its thousands in the pay of printers and agents and politicians, upon the issue, is conclusive evidence, that the people did not further desire a continuance of this dangerous institution, in a land of freedom—and that the removal of the Government deposites from its vaults was done in accordance with their wishes and interests.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Bank of the U. States, in asking a renewal of its charter in the year 1832, and at the same time refusing to permit an investigation into its conduct, by a committee of Congress, until it was compelled; and in demanding a restoration of the deposites in the year 1834, and at the same time opposing a question for a similar investigation since the meeting of Congress in December last; in committing many gross violations of its charter for the sake of power; in its whole course of conduct for the last six years in opposition to the interests of Government and the rights of the people; in its scheme, by means of a *secret mission* to Europe, to prevent the discharge of the national debt, and to speculate with the funds of the Government in its vaults; its arbitrary conduct towards the Directors appointed to protect the interests of the Government; its refusal to comply with the law for the payment of the small pittance of the Government bounty to poor soldiers, "who had fought and bled in freedom's cause;" its efforts to control our elections, to subsidize the press, and to corrupt the morals of the people, by means of its money; in extending its discounts, just before it applied for a renewal of its charter in 1832, to about seventy millions of dollars; and again, in its late extraordinary and unnecessary curtailment, so as, at one time, to influence the people by its "facilities;" and to force them, at another time, by its terrors—and then refusing to co-operate with the State Banks to relieve the people of the pressure which it, by its wantonness, had created; while it holds more than one-third of all the specie in the Union in its vaults; and its transportation to Europe of very many millions in specie, which it sold there upon a premium—has created the just indignation of a people who duly appreciate freedom, purchased by the blood of their fathers.

Resolved, That, for the above reasons, (which are the subject of proof to the satisfaction of any person,) the Secretary of the Treasury was right in removing the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the U. States, into the custody of the State Banks; and that he was vested with full power for so doing by the charter of said Bank, which provides, "that the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct." And that the said removal of the deposites was necessary to a gradual winding up of the business of said Bank, before its charter should expire, in the year 1836, without producing general pecuniary distress—and was a measure necessary to prevent foreigners from speculating upon and using the treasury of the American nation; and to preserve the liberties and morals of the people, the purity of elections, and the blessings of freedom.

Resolved, That the removal of the deposites from one Bank and its branches, into other Banks, could not have created any pressure in the money market. That whatever distress for money there is in the mercantile community it is owing exclusively to the unjust and dishonest practices of the Bank of the U. States—in inducing men to venture beyond their means, by extending its discounts to double the amount of its capital, and then creating a pressure by suddenly drawing in these discounts; and causing a panic in the minds of capitalists, through the agency of some local banks, bribed politicians and hired editors. And as the Bank, with this corrupt aid, has pursued this reckless course, with a view to force the Government and the people into a compliance with its unconstitutional demands, it has afforded sufficient evidence of the danger of such an institution in a republican country.

Resolved, That the Government of the U. States is a limited Government, and that every thing not contained in the Constitution, is expressly "reserved to the states respectively and the people"—and as the Constitution does not authorize Congress to charter a Bank upon the principles of the present Bank—its charter is therefore unconstitutional and void; and ought not to be renewed.

Resolved, That the dangers to be apprehended from a bank, constituted like the present Bank of the U. States, particularly when owned by *Foreigners and American citizens*, who, from their location and wealth, are not accountable to the only true source of power—the people; "and possessing in time of war the power to dictate to the nation the peace it should accept, and in peace the power at any time to produce extended pecuniary distress"—were justly anticipated by the wise framers of our Constitution, when they withheld the power to Congress to grant such a vast monopoly.—And the prediction, "that the present Bank might become too powerful even for the government itself," is fully verified; and in no instance more fully, than in the late rejection of the Government Directors, by a majority of the Senate, which is made up of members disregarding the express and known instructions of their constituents, and some of whom, it is said, are even debtors to the said Bank.

Resolved, That experience has fully demonstrated, in the language of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence in relation to the Bank of the U. States, "That this institution is one of most deadly hostility existing against the principles and the form of our constitution." Then let us be admonished, that "now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our Constitution, to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities."

Resolved, That, under the Constitution of the U. States, where the President has the right to nominate and appoint to offices created by law, he has the same right to dismiss from office. And when the interests and happiness of the people and the stability of our government require the performance of a particular act, such as the removal of the people's money from a corrupt and dangerous bank, which threatens destruction all around; the duty of the President to his country and to the people, to whom he is accountable; his oath of office to see that the laws be faithfully executed, require him to dismiss such officer as may hesitate or refuse to discharge this duty:—And that the President discharged a faithful service to his country in removing *William J. Duane* from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, for refusing to order the removal of the deposites from the U. S. Bank.

Resolved, That paper money, bank credits and stocks are not the real sources of American Republican prosperity or wealth; but that the true sources of our wealth consist in the soil we cultivate and the homes we inhabit, in our industry, economy, labor, manufactures and commerce; and with these abundant sources of substantial wealth, no fluctuations in credit nor *bank pressure*, can inflict any material injury. And, in the place of the present vast paper currency and bank monopoly and monied aristocracy, we will aid the present administration in its efforts to restore a *real currency of gold and silver, with a fair proportion of genuine convertible paper*. With this *real blessing*, we are confident our domestic industry will be more encouraged; and that the people will remain forever free from the arbitrary rule of monied despots.

Resolved, That although the crops of last year were quite as abundant as usual, and for which there is no demand, yet they now bring in market more than an average price for the last ten years. And in the face of this fact the base attempts of hired and corrupt agents of the Bank of the U. States, and unprincipled politicians, to throw the blame of whatever scarcity of money that may be felt, upon the administration, for the removal of the deposites, while the Bank itself had created the pressure by its own dishonest conduct; and had commenced a rapid curtailment for months before the deposites were removed, "and now declares, that the restoration of the deposites would not have the effect to relieve the wants of the people"—is truly characteristic of grovelling politicians, fit associates for Hartford convention men and nullifiers.

Resolved, That, as the immortal *Washington* was not spared censure from the enemies of liberty, for his perils and privations and exertions for his country's freedom: And as *Jefferson*, the great apostle of American liberty, was charged by the shaver and speculator with infidelity and corruption, and stigmatized as a machine of a "*back stairs influence*," for the protection of his country's honor by the embargo and non-intercourse laws: And as *Madison* was execrated and cursed by men and their allies whose private interests exceeded their love of country, on account of the second war of our national independence—How could it be expected that *Jackson*, the preserver of this Union, should escape defamation from the same source, as a despot, tyrant, dictator, usurper, "tool of a kitchen cabinet," &c. for his patriotism? The people, in former days, sustained those illustrious men in their mighty efforts for the liberties and prosperity of their country: they will now sustain Gen. *Jackson* in his noble struggle to relieve them of the despotism of a monied monster.

Resolved, That we cannot quietly lie by, and view the combinations now forming, of all kinds of discordant materials, such as high tariff men and low tariff men, unionists and nullifiers, under the auspices of a monster Bank; *with foreign aid and hired domestic assistance*, against the government and the people: But in this struggle between *Bank aristocracy* on the one hand and the *People* on the other—we will be in the ranks of the people, who are wedded to the soil they inhabit and cultivate, who are the true source of all political power, and the hope and defence of the country.

Resolved, That we cordially extend the hand of fellowship; and earnestly invite all those of our Fellow citizens, who have been separated from us upon subjects of comparatively little moment, such as masonry and anti-masonry, to follow the patriotic example of the Hon. *Richard Rush* and others, at this time, when a monied despotism threatens our free institutions, and to unite in one common cause against all unjust encroachments of monied monopolies, upon the rights and liberties and interests of the people.

Resolved, That while the conduct of the members of the Senate of the United States, who constitute the majority for the Bank in that body, deserve the disapprobation of a free people, for disregarding the express instructions of their constituents: We feel proud in recording our unanimous approbation of the true, genuine democratic principles of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, *William C. Rives*, for resigning his seat in the Senate because he could not conscientiously obey his instructions, in favor of a restoration of the deposites. And for thus sacrificing place and power to principle and duty, he has afforded an illustrious exemplification of the true, genuine principles of representative democracy.

Resolved, That the vigorous exertions of Gov. *Wolf* in the cause of universal education—and his manly expressions of sentiment respecting the dangerous tendency of Banking institutions, and his censure of the arbitrary and unjust conduct of the United States Bank, deserve the approbation of the freemen of this commonwealth.

Whereas we are truly sensible of the importance of a fair expression of sentiment respecting the nomination of candidates, particularly for the higher offices in the Government, and of the necessity of unanimity in their support, in order to secure the reins of government in the hands of the people: And as the danger of a violation of the sentiments and wishes of the people is to be apprehended, by permitting our election for President to go into Congress, where it might be disposed of without a due regard to the sentiments and interests of free voters, it is right and proper to keep the election in our own hands. Therefore,

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of different candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by township or county meetings, or by State conventions.

Resolved, That we heartily unite in the recommendation for the holding of a national convention, by delegates duly authorized and fully instructed, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States—as the sure and only means to unite the people in the support of such candidates as may be nominated with a due regard to the welfare and happiness of the nation and to the interests and wishes of the people in general.

Resolved, That, as the approaching controversy, will be between the combined forces of aristocracy, now organizing under Bank power and influence, on the one hand, and the *people* on the other—we earnestly unite in the call of a national convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, for the next term, who agree in sentiments of liberty and equality with the people, and who will protect the interests of the people, when elected, against the encroachments of all Bank monopolies,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in the papers of this county, the Harrisburg Reporter and the Washington Globe.

DANIEL SHEFFER, Pres't.

HENRY M'DIVIT, JAMES REID, ALEX. CALDWELL, JOHN EVERITT, } V. Pres'ts

Jacob B. Lyon, *Moses M'Clean*, } Secretaries.

WASHINGTON, Pa. March 22.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE!

Thursday evening last was marked in this borough by a succession of alarms of fire, and closed with a very disastrous occurrence and loss of life. About sunset the roof of the house occupied by Mr. John Irons as a hotel and stage office, and that of the house in the occupancy of Mr. William Flemming, were discovered to be on fire, which by the early attendance and exertions of our enterprizing citizens and firemen, notwithstanding the wind blew almost a hurricane at the time, were both providentially saved without material injury.

But about 7 o'clock, the stable of Joseph Henderson, Esq. and the one owned by Dr. Zachariah Reynolds, both of brick, situated about 10 feet apart on opposite sides of an alley running from Maiden street, and occupied by the proprietors of the old line of national road stages, were blown down. At the moment there were three men and 8 horses in the stables, who all escaped with slight injury, excepting John M'Connel, a driver in the employ of Mr. Weaver on the Pittsburgh line, who was taken from the rubbish soon after, and so much injured, as that in a few minutes he breathed his last. M'Connel was well esteemed by those who knew him, and we understand has a wife and child living in the borough of Allegheny.—*Examiner.*

Murder!—A murder of a most aggravated character took place on Thursday last, at the stone house, kept as a tavern by Mr. Vincent Owens, on the bank of the Monongahela river in this county. About 4 o'clock, the father of Mr. Owens, quite an aged man, had arisen, and went down stairs. Here he was attacked by a stranger who had been entertained in the house over night. Old Mr. Owens was found lying in a lower room with his throat cut and quite dead. We understand Mr. V. Owens and sister, who had been awakened by the noise, also received wounds in a scuffle with the murderer, who made his escape soon after. We have not heard the name of the murderer, or any information of his detection up to the time our paper was put to press.—Other particulars will be given hereafter.

Washington Ex.

[The Brownsville paper adds the following: "The murderer made into the river and swam down a considerable distance, and has not since been heard of; whether he sank to the bottom & drowned, and has gone as it were reeking in human blood, to the bar of his God, or escaped out of the river, and is running at large upon society, we know not: certain it is, that although search has been made, no trace of him can be found.]

South Carolina.—Matters appear to be still approaching to a catastrophe in this unfortunate state.—A meeting of citizens opposed to the Military Bill and Test Oath was held on the 17th instant, in Charleston, which was attended by the most respectable members of the Union Party in that city. The Hon. *Joel R. Poinsett* was present and offered a preamble and series of resolutions, which were supported by a speech, and which were adopted. The Resolutions pronounce the obnoxious law to be unconstitutional, null and void, declare the determination of the meeting to unite with their fellow-citizens in the interior of the State in resisting its imposition, and authorize the Chairman of the meeting to appoint delegates to the General Union Convention to be held at Greenville on the 24th inst.

Mr. Poinsett, in his speech, said that he had been unwilling that the Convention should be called until the question of the constitutionality of the Military Bill was decided by the Courts. The Union Committee had hitherto met only to maintain the laws and preserve the integrity of the Union, and ought, in his opinion, never to be convened for any other purpose. He deprecated civil war, more, perhaps, than any other man in that assembly, because he had been personally witness to its fatal effects in other countries.—The people, however, had thought proper to call the Convention without waiting the decision of the Courts, and to their will he *cheerfully* submitted.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Poinsett, instead of cheerfully submitting to the decision of the majority of his party, which he is convinced is wrong, and is likely to result in the most deplorable consequences, had not persevered in using all his influence, by argument and example, against the measure. There is probably no man among them who possesses more influence, and if he were to take a bold stand, it might bring them to a pause, sooner or later. Yet in this most important matter he seems to be willing to submit himself altogether to the guidance and dictation of others. He had declared that he himself was willing to take the oath, and would still take it most cheerfully if it implied no more than appeared upon the face of it. But because others are of opinion that it means more than it expresses, he unites with them in declaring it positively and absolutely unconstitutional, and in recommending measures of opposition which he is convinced are wrong.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Poinsett and other intelligent members of the Union Party from the seaboard, may do much, in the Convention, to allay the stronger excitement which appears to prevail in the mountains—but if they have suffered themselves, so far, to be borne along by the current, against their better judgments, they cannot be sure when they will stop.

We observe in late papers, an account of a singular case of mental disorder. It was that of a young lady, who, after one attack of somnolency, lost all her former knowledge, re-acquired it after a second, lost it again after a third, and so on alternately for a period of four years. Numerous cases of like phenomena, arising from different affections, are given in Dr. Abercrombie's work on the "Intellectual powers." Among others he mentions the case of a lady whom he attended on account of an injury produced by a fall from a horse. When she began to recover, she received and recognized her friends, but on her perfect recovery, she had no recollection of any thing that occurred during the period of her early convalescence. A case is related by Dr. Abernethy, of a man taken to a hospital in a stupor occasioned by a wound in the head. On his partial recovery, he spoke Welsh, a language he had not used for thirty years, and on his entire recovery, recovered his English and lost his Welsh. Another case is related of a boy, who, at the age of four, received a fracture in the skull and underwent the operation of trepan. He lay in a stupor, and on his recovery retained no recollection of the accident or the operation. At the age of fifteen, during the delirium of a fever, he gave his mother an accurate account of the whole transaction, the persons present, their dress, and very minute particulars of every thing.

Dr. Rush gives an account of a student, a person of considerable attainments, who, on recovering from a fever, was found to have lost all his acquired knowledge.—He commenced the latin grammar again, and had passed through the elementary parts, when, in making a strong effort to recollect one of his lessons, his whole lost knowledge returned.

The reckless advisers of the President, who are tampering with the life blood of our country, and of every country, *its currency*, may do well to remember the state of things at the close of the revolutionary war, when its depreciation added so much to the general distress. We are told by Mr. Thacher in his History of Plymouth, that a man sold a cow for forty dollars, and gave the same sum for a goose!—The writer of the Memoir of Phillis Wheatley states another fact, which was received directly from the lady mentioned. Her husband, then in the army, forwarded her by letter *fifty dollars*, the whole of which was of so little value when she received it, that she paid it away for a single quarter of mutton, so poor and tough as to be hardly fit for the table.—Such is the state of things to which we may look forward, if the mad schemes of the Executive are not immediately abandoned. But what care the administration party? They ridicule and blaspheme on the existing Distress, throw their caps into the air and shout, "Perish Commerce, Perish Credit, Perish State Institutions," "THEY OUGHT TO BREAK!" "Down with the State Banks," "Crush the Monster," "Go to Biddle," "Hurrah for the Pet Banks," "Long Life and Reign to Andrew Jackson, the scourge of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, laborers, and such poor devils, and the immortal FAVORITE OF KINGS, PRINCES AND POTENTATES!"

Boston Atlas.

A Failure and appalling picture.

Will not those men of business, who, according to General Jackson, "OUGHT TO BREAK," recognize and admit the fidelity of the picture drawn by Mr. Webster, of the harassing feelings so general at this time? Let them read and pronounce.

"Mr. President, this measure of the Secretary has produced a degree of evil that cannot be borne. Talk about it as we will, *it cannot be borne.* A tottering state of credit, cramped means, loss of property, and loss of employment, doubts of the condition of others, doubts of their own condition, constant fear of failures and new explosions, *an awful dread of the future*—sir, when a consciousness of all these things accompanies a man, *at his breakfast, his dinner, and his supper; when it attends him through his hours, both of labor and of rest; when it even disturbs and haunts his dreams*, and when he feels, too, that which is thus gnawing upon him is the pure result of foolish and rash measures of Government, depend upon it HE WILL NOT BEAR IT. A deranged and disordered currency, the ruin of occupation, distress for present means, the prostration of credit and confidence, and all this without hope of improvement or change, is a state of things which no intelligent people can long endure."

"Would not the uses to which the bitter enemies of the President pervert any thing which falls from his lips, justify him in closing his doors against the intrusion of the *vulgar herds* that daily infest his apartments?"—*Pennsylvanian.*

We are opposed to these delegations. We cannot see with patience the People bringing humble memorials for relief to the foot of any individual, when they should be thundering their *demands* for redress in the ears of their representatives. Our country has seen no such proceedings heretofore, and will not, we hope, in future. We would not have the sovereign People exposed, in the person of their Delegates, to the possibility of being treated like the serfs of the autocrat, or the slaves of the Grand Porte. What, shall we see the personal application of the People to their *servant* received with a haughty disdain, and an overbearing contumely? Shall we hear that application characterized as the "*intrusion of vulgar herds that infest his apartments.*" Who are these 'vulgar herds' that are thus spurned by the foot of power? It should be sufficient to say that they are the Delegates of the People, but they are, if possible, more. They are among the most intelligent, respectable, useful, and patriotic citizens in our community. The country cannot produce a body more enlightened, disinterested, and devoted to the honor and welfare of the country, than the Delegation sent by the citizens of Philadelphia to the President. Yet these are the "*vulgar herds* that daily infest his apartments."—*Phila. Intel.*

In a recent resolution, by the Builders of the City and County of Philadelphia, it is averred that the amount of present and perspective employment, for all branches of industry connected with the erection of buildings in the City and County of Philadelphia, has been affected *to the extent of seventy-five per cent.* compared with last year's business.

Another blow at the Senate.

We gather from an article in the Globe, that the President is about to publish a portion of the *secret proceedings of the Senate.* The work of destruction goes bravely on: the right of appointment is first prostrated by a blow from the arm of the Executive: the very right to remain in session is next denied; and now the privilege of conducting its business in secret session is denied it. The Globe hints that the President will *appeal to the party* against the Senate.—We tremble at the prospect before us.

A letter from Washington was published a day or two ago in a New-York paper—the Journal of Commerce—stating, positively, that Mr. Calhoun had devised a plan for a new National Bank, which would wholly overcome the scruples of the Southern representatives, and be generally acceptable: that it had been submitted to Senators of both parties, and been highly approved of by them, particularly by Messrs. White and Grundy: that Mr Clay had adopted the plan, and it was known, certainly, that it would pass the Senate by more than two thirds, and confidently believed that it would receive the vote of two thirds of the House.

In reply to this rumored impossibility, the National Intelligencer says that there been no such understanding among the Senators as is represented; that even if a measure of relief should pass the Senate by a vote of two thirds, there is no reason to expect that it would pass the House of Representatives by any such vote; and that it is idle to expect any relief from Congress until it is called for by popular demonstrations, or by the exercise of the *elective franchise.*

The elective franchise, or the ballot box, seems to be now more looked to than any thing else by the opposition journals and advocates of the Bank. Mr. Duane, in his address to the late meeting in Philadelphia, told them that their only hope was the ballot box. If this is the general impression, the present session of Congress will probably not be so long as was anticipated. The people will not again have an opportunity of exercising the elective franchise with a view to a change of representation in Congress until after the expiration of next session—or for more than eighteen months, during which time many changes may take place, and probably some in the opinions of members of the present House, after returning to their constituents.—*Balt. Gaz*

Since the Jackson papers seem determined to call the present contest one between the Poor and the Rich, it is proper that all should know who are the Rich and who are the Poor. He is not now *rich* who depends upon his skill and integrity in business or his knowledge of his trade. It is neither the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Farmer nor the Laborer, who is Rich in these days, for they find themselves deprived of their usual resources, while their merchandize, their work or their produce can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice. But it is the office-holder who, happen what may, will continue to draw from the Public Treasury, his salary every quarter, and who is enabled by this "*Experiment*" to purchase his flour, vegetables and meat at reduced prices, and who, instead of feeling distress, finds by this very operation his salary DOUBLED. Is it strange that the present distress should appear to them all a HUMBUG???

Albany Daily Adv.

We are glad to learn, from Missouri, that the Governor of that State has refused to convene the Legislature, for the *purpose* of creating a State Bank, and has given some very good reasons for his refusal. He says, for example, that Executive agency, in assembling a Legislature, is a power which should be exercised only on *extraordinary occasions*, and when the exigencies of affairs call for immediate legislation; that the idea of the necessity of creating a State Bank for the Government deposites is truly absurd, for the General Government should not be dependent *on State legislation* to carry on her fiscal concerns; and the decision of the last Legislature, refusing to charter a Bank, together with no new expression on the part of the people, are sufficient reasons to justify the course which he has adopted. If reasons were as plenty as blackberries in their season, he need not have given another. *Nat. Int.*

Suicide.—We understand that Mr. Martin Nissly, (Menonist preacher) of Donegal township, Lancaster county, hung himself in his own barn on Wednesday last. He was discovered about eleven o'clock in the morning, suspended from a beam by a cord round his neck—and as he had been missing since nine, it was presumed that he had been in that situation for more than an hour. He was in excellent circumstances, and we have heard no cause assigned for the act.

Columbia Spy.

Important.—The Editor of the Geneva Courier has made the important discovery that *hams* should be smoked with the *shanks downward!* By attending to this, the thick joint will not become surcharged with oleaginous matter, as at present. This must be looked to.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 31, 1834.

☞Those of our patrons who may change their place of residence, are requested to notify us of the same; and if any others in the Borough, are neglected by our Carrier, who has not, as yet, become perfectly acquainted with their location, we should be pleased to receive immediate information.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $4 25.—Cloverseed, $4 and $4 12.

☞We are requested to state that the Anniversary of the Sunday School Union will be held at the German Church, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland have made a publication, in which they state, that "the means of the Bank are amply sufficient to discharge all the claims against it, as they may be demanded;" and that no Treasury Draft has been furnished to them by the Secretary of the Treasury since October last. This statement was induced by the remarks made by Mr. Clay in the Senate, which will be found in the preceding page.

Our readers will bear in mind, that this is not the Bank which has stopped business: that is the *Bank of Maryland.*

☞Rumors have been prevalent during the past week, of the failure of different banks in the country, for which, as far as we can learn, there is not a shadow of foundation. We have even heard that a report of the insolvency of the Bank of Gettysburg, was in circulation within 20 or 30 miles of us. Such rumors have a very injurious effect, and have a tendency to alarm the public unnecessarily. We can assure the public, that the Bank of Gettysburg is fully prepared for any emergency.

☞The bill to establish a General System of Education, in Pennsylvania, by Common Schools, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and has become a law.

☞A meeting of the members of the Legislature, opposed to Executive usurpation, was held in the State Capitol, on Tuesday last. DAVID FULLERTON, Esq. Chairman, and WM. JACKSON and ABNER LACOCK Secretaries. They recommend county meetings throughout the State, & the appointment of Delegates to a Convention at Harrisburg on the 27th of May.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES HAS SPOKEN!

The question of the Deposites has, at last, as will appear from the following proceedings, been brought to a close in the Senate; and that august body has declared, by a powerful majority, that *the reasons given for the Removal of the Deposites are UNSATISFACTORY and INSUFFICIENT; and that the President has ASSUMED upon himself AUTHORITY and POWER not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both!*

Such a vote, by such a body, ought to have a powerful effect upon the people: Can we, then, be censured, for having raised our humble voices against what that distinguished body has said is a derogation of the Constitution and the Laws?

In the Senate of the U. States, March 28.

The order of the day being called, viz. the resolutions relative to the removal of the Deposites, the question was taken on agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the U. States and its branches, communicated to Congress on the 4th day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

And the question upon agreeing to this resolution was taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King of Geo. Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—18.

So the resolution was AGREED TO.

Mr. CLAY, then, at the instance of some of his friends, modified his resolution, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both.

And the question being taken on agreeing to this resolution, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—20.

So this resolution also was agreed to.

After a Debate, which, with some intervals, has spread through the space of three entire months, the Senate has, at length, solemnly resolved that the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the Deposites, are unsatisfactory and insufficient; and also, that the conduct of the President, in reference to the same question, has been contrary to the Constitution and Laws.—Of the Senators who entertain this opinion, two are absent from the city, and, if present, would by so much have increased the yeas upon each of the resolutions.

Nat. Intel.

Communicated.

MEETING.

On very short notice, a very respectable meeting of the Citizens of Germany township, Adams county, Pa. met at the Littles-Town Academy, on Saturday the 29th inst.—at which DAVID SHRIVER was called to the Chair, and MICHAEL SNYDER appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and adopted without a dissenting voice. The meeting was addressed on the occasion of its call, by *J. R. Edie.*

RESOLUTIONS.

1ST. *Resolved*, That it is the privilege as well as the duty of freemen, to meet and confer together on all subjects that they conceive to be of vital importance to themselves, and to their fellow-citizens generally.

2ND. *Resolved*, That this meeting view with no small degree of alarm, the "Experiment" making by the President of the U. States on the citizens thereof, in the derangement of their currency, and the consequent loss of confidence in their liabilities to each other.

3RD. *Resolved*, That we approve of the call of a general County Meeting, (without reference to Party) to be held at the Court-house at Gettysburg, on *Saturday next, the 5th of April*, to take into consideration the action, and cause of such action now in operation, that so sensibly and generally agitates, and justly excites, the whole UNION.

4TH. *Resolved*, That we will consider it a duty (if possible) to attend in person the said County Meeting, and encourage our neighbors to do so also—there to express our sentiments freely on such subjects as may be offered to the consideration of that meeting.

5TH. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officiating Officers, and published in the papers of this County.

D. SHRIVER, *Chairman.*

MICHAEL SNYDER, *Secretary.*

The State Loan, of $729,354 44, was awarded on Tuesday the 25th instant, to Mr. John Moss, of Philadelphia, at an interest of five per cent—and he paying a premium of a quarter per cent.

There is no doubt but that the amount appropriated in the bill to continue the improvement of the State by rail roads and canals, will be taken on terms at least as favorable as the above.

The committee to examine the state of the public works, of which Mr. Irish is chairman, has not reported.

The committee to examine the doings upon the Juniata Division of the canal, are busily engaged in the examination of witnesses, and we presume will shortly report. From what we know of the persons arraigned, no damage to their character for honesty will be done by the most thorough scrutiny of their official acts.

New Bank.—A bill to incorporate a bank at Towanda, Bradford county, with a capital of $150,000, passed a third reading in the House of Representatives on Thursday. This appears to have been selected from applications for similar institutions to be established at Wellsborough, Montrose, Honesdale and Carbondale, which were all rejected with little ceremony.

Harrisburg Chron.

The further consideration of Mr. Webster's proposition has been postponed at his own request until the first Monday in May, in order, as he stated to the Senate, that Mr. Clay's resolution might be first acted upon.

The Stockholders of the GIRARD BANK, the Deposite Bank at Philadelphia, have, by a decided majority, determined in favor of a restoration of the Government deposites to the Bank of the U. States.

Pennsylvania State Bank.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has already decided the matter as regards the creation of a State Bank with a capital of ten millions. A petition for such a Bank had been received a few days since, from Philadelphia. It was referred to the Committee on Banks, in the House of Representatives. The committee on the following day reported against the project, and their report was immediately adopted by the House.

The York Pa. Harbinger of Saturday week says "On Thursday last, a colored man, taken up as a runaway and confined in the jail of this place, under an impression that if his master got him he would be sold to Georgia, made his way to the wood cellar, seized an axe and very deliberately chopped off his left hand at the wrist; his reason for this savage act, was—that he was determined not to be a SLAVE any longer."

Marriage Extraordinary.—In Woodstock, N. B. Mr. J. Munson to Mr. Henry Allen. It appears that Munson and S. I. Page, of Hallowell, originally came from Connecticut, and set up business in Hallowell on a very extensive scale; shortly after, Mr. Page went to Connecticut and brought back Henry Allen as a clerk in his store. Every body was well pleased with Henry Allen, and he was offered the highest wages when he left Mr. P's employ, but he would listen to no offers but those of Mr. Munson who was about establishing himself in Houlton. Here again Henry Allen displayed the same activity; exciting the admiration of the men by his judgment in business, and knowledge of accompts, for he appeared to be quite young, but the astonishment of the ladies at his accomplishments was without bounds, for no woman in the country could sew, iron, or manage household affairs equal to Henry Allen, as he frequently exercised his skill in these matters at his boarding-house.—But the *denouement* came at last—he went over to Woodstock with his employer, put on women's clothes, and was married to him as a Miss ——. It seems she had been engaged to Munson in Connecticut, but her father refusing to sanction the match, she ran away, and ended the courtship in the above manner.

Hancock Adv.

EX-President MADISON entered upon his *eighty-fourth* year on the 16th inst. He was born on the 16th March, 1751.

Awkward Mistake.—A New York paper lately announced the death, by intemperance, of the lady of a very respectable individual, the coroner of one of the counties of that state. It appears that the defunct was a strange woman, whose body the coroner was called on to view in his official capacity; and that the coroner and his lady, so far from being liable to such a casualty, are both noted as zealous and active friends of the cause of temperance. Of course, the *amende honorable* has been promptly made by our contemporary.

Bees.—We published in the Repository of August last, from the Genessee Farmer, a method of preserving bees over winter by burying them in the ground. A few days since, Mr. *Jacob Grove*, a respectable farmer of this neighborhood, called and informed us that he had tried the experiment with the most gratifying success. That last fall he buried a hive which had not, as he supposed, honey enough to keep the bees over winter, beyond the reach of the frost, and on taking it up a few days before we saw him, found the bees in excellent condition, with apparently as much honey as when he buried them. Mr. G. regretted he had not preserved in the same way several other hives from which he had got in the fall only a few quarts of honey. There is no doubt of the utility of this mode of preserving bees over winter; but we should suppose, that from the first to the middle of April would be quite early enough to disinter them.—*Frank. Rep.*

There is an English Statute where one half the penalty goes to the King, and one half to the informer—the penalty being *fourteen years transportation!*

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Jacob Hartman*, to Miss *Mary Ann Sheely*—both of Mountjoy township.

On Thursday week, Mr. *John Doll*, to Miss *Mary Ann Rodgers*, both of the neighborhood of Hampton.

DIED,

On the 17th inst. *Charles Frederick*, son of Mr. Samuel Diehl, of Menallen township, aged 1 year and 17 days.

A CARD.

DR. SMYSER, having found it inconvenient to attend any longer to the Drug Business, has disposed of his Drug-Store to Mr. J. B. DANNER, of this place. His undivided attention, in future, will be devoted to the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. To his old friends he tenders his sincere thanks for their many favors, and hopes, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞His Office is one door south of Mr. Gourley's Tavern, in Baltimore-street.

Gettysburg, March 31. 3t

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town

LINE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

March 31. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

☞The following are the resolutions adopted at the great meeting of the People in Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.:

We, a portion of the free people of the U. States, having met together with no object but the public good, and with a fixed determination to preserve the Constitution, and defend the liberties of our common country—do solemnly resolve and declare—

1. That in us and our fellow citizens of the U. States, the sovereignty of this nation abides, that from us and our fellow citizens, all lawful power must proceed, and that it is equally our duty and our right, to watch over the agents whom we have entrusted with power, and to rebuke them when guilty of negligence, misconduct or usurpation.

2. That Andrew Jackson, as President of the U. States, has evinced a settled disregard for the Constitution and the Laws, that he has broken the national faith, trampled on the rights and interests of the People, and endeavored, by the overthrow of all other departments of the Government, to unite all power in his own hands.

3. That the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States, was an assumption of power not confided to him by the people, an usurpation dictated by passion, and executed to gratify his vindictive feelings.

4. That to this unlawful and unnecessary act, to the course which *he* and *his* government and *his* Banks have since pursued, and to the consequent destruction of public confidence, we attribute the unexampled distress now pervading the community, the disarrangement of the Currency, the depression of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and the almost total suspension of our public improvements.

5. That we have neither faith in the motives, nor hope from the result of the President's experiment, to substitute a number of scattered Banks for a single National Institution.—It has already failed of its ostensible objects; and we fear it is a means by which the whole monied power of the country may be placed at the disposal of a corrupt Executive.

6. The public confidence cannot be restored, nor the national honor kept sacred, without an immediate order for the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the U. States.

7. That the veto power, now claimed and exercised by the President of the U. States, is a gross perversion of the original design of the framers of the constitution, in conferring a veto power upon the chief magistrate of the nation.

8. That the conduct of the President and those who support him in Congress, and elsewhere, exhibit a determination to place his will above the opinions or interests of the people, and thus to convert our once free and happy republic into an absolute and oppressive despotism.

9. That looking to the practice of men, and not to their professions, we cannot recognize the Jackson party, a party ruled by the will of one individual whom they consider *born to command*, as the Democracy of the Country.

10. That in the independent portion of our fellow citizens who have arrayed themselves against Executive usurpation, who compose a large majority of the bone and sinew of the nation, and with whom we are proud to be numbered, we recognize the true friends of the people and therefore the only real Democratic party.

11. That the present crisis demands of every citizen, who loves the constitution, and would preserve the liberties of his country, the utmost firmness and devotion in the common cause. When the highest and dearest interests of all are threatened, none can refuse his labor and his voice—where *all* is at stake, every thing must be periled—every thing dared to save it.

12. That as a means of concentrating the efforts of all who agree with us in opinion throughout the state, and making that opinion felt hereafter at the polls, we approve cordially of the proposed convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d day of May next.

13. That to the present Congress, we look for an exercise of independence worthy the crisis, and of the trust committed to its care. Of that Congress, we *demand* the safety of the republic.

14. *Resolved*, That it is the *right* of the people to have access at all times to their servants, however high their stations—that to deny such access savors of royalty—and does not comport with the plain manners and republican habits of a republican life.

15. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Congress of the United States ought not to adjourn until they shall have provided effectually for the relief of the distresses of the country, vindicated the constitution and laws so wantonly violated, asserted the dignity and authority of the representatives of the people, and secured the constitution and the currency against the lawless tampering of the executive, so that hereafter the well defined boundaries of our Republican Institutions may be respected in practice, and the happiness of the nation not be made the sport of the will or passions of one man.

The following resolutions were presented by the different trades:—

By the Painters of the city and county.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren deserves, and will receive the execrations of all good men, should he shrink from the responsibility of conveying to Andrew Jackson, the message sent by the honorable Henry Clay, when the Builders' memorial was presented to the Senate. I charge you, said he, go to the President, and tell him—tell him if he would save his country—if he would save himself—tell him to stop short, and ponder well his course—tell him to retrace his steps, before an injured and insulted people, incensed by his experiment upon their happiness, rises in the majesty of power, and hurls the usurper down from the seat he occupies, like lucifer, never to rise again.

By the Builders of the city and county.

Resolved, That the amount of present and perspective employment for all branches of industry connected with the erection of buildings in the city and county of Philadelphia, has been affected to the extent of 75 per cent. compared with the last year's business, by the disastrous and ruinous measures of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That it is the solemn and deliberate conviction of those whose employment depends upon the erection of buildings, that the immediate restoration of the deposites, and the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, are the only means by which confidence can be restored, lost faith recovered, and the late cheering prospect which animated and diffused its blessings throughout the whole community, regained.

Resolved, That the declarations of the representative to Congress from Montgomery county, that the mechanics and laborers have hitherto been too highly favored—that their prosperity has been too great—that the bank has afforded them too many facilities—that they have been adding house to house, and that it is time they were put down, merits and should receive the scorn and contempt of freemen, and indicates a mind sordid, narrow and selfish, and so disgraceful to the feelings of humanity, and revolting to every sentiment of the heart, that we are almost constrained to ascribe them to the ravings of a maniac, rather than the expressions of a sane and thinking mind.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all our fellow citizens to aid us, e'er it is too late, in our endeavors to put down, as speedily as possible, the alarming power claimed by the present chief magistrate, and to prevent, if possible, the prostration of our interests being consummated to satisfy the unbounded ambition of a military despot.

The committee take occasion to say, the foregoing expressions ascribed to Joel K. Mann, of Montgomery county, were used by him to a part of the builders' committee, late on a visit to Washington.

By the Hatters.

Resolved, That it is degrading to freemen, to wear the Collar, or drag the chains of any man, whatever may have been his claims, upon the veneration and gratitude of the people.

That we behold in the blind servility of the supporters of Andrew Jackson, and his unprincipled warfare upon the currency of the country, not only a surrender of the dignity and the rights of freemen, but also, a basis on which some political aspirant may erect a despotism, which shall crush the last refuge and hope of freedom.

That the people assembled here, disclaiming all party considerations, pledge themselves as citizens of our common country, never to relax their efforts, until the supremacy of the Constitution and laws shall be acknowledged, and the protection of the government secured, in support of a sound and uniform currency, the sinews of the enterprise, wealth and prosperity of a nation of freemen, and we earnestly entreat the independent yeomanry of the country, to elect honest men, to represent them in Congress; that the President may no longer be able to Veto the passage of Laws, enacted for the promotion of the general welfare.

By the Gold & Silver Artificers, Watch Makers, & other branches of the Trade.

Resolved, That when the time arrives for an expression of our opinions by the Ballot Box—that we here declare our determination to support no individual for office, who will not unite with us in tearing aside the flimsy veil which conceals the "Kitchen Cabinet," and expose them in all their naked deformity to the eyes of the nation, as objects fit only for the scorn and contempt of mankind.

By the Cordwainers.

This day, 22 years ago, was the great earthquake at Caracas, and the meeting this afternoon will cause a great earthquake with politicians according to interest, therefore resolved, that we, the Cordwainers of the City and County of Philadelphia, considering the name of Democrat, substituted for man worshipper, or going the whole hog, as deviating from the principles of '98, do agree, as Republicans, to support principles instead of men, and shall consider this day as the beginning of the second Republican era of this country.

Piano Forte.

FOR SALE, a new and superior *Piano Forte*, of Mr. Joseph Hisky's manufacture, Baltimore, of elegant finish. For strength and sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and faithfulness of workmanship, it is unsurpassed by any made in this country; and one of his select, of the kind. It can be seen at Mr. Harper's.

March 24. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL RODE, deceased, late of Franklin township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the 1st *day of July next*. And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WITMOR, *Adm'r*.

March 24. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*, viz.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the Estate of *Joseph Myers*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wolf, Executor of the Estate of *Elizabeth Noll*, deceased.

The account of John Bucher, one of the Executors of the Estate of *John Chambers*, deceased.

The account of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, one of the Executors of the Estate of *Wilhelmus Houghtelin*, deceased.

The account of David Shultz and Peter Overdeer, Administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of *William Sturgeon* dec.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r*.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24th, 1834. } tc

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent*.

Nov. 18. 1y

Grand Jury—April Term.

Mountjoy—James McIlhenny, Esq. Francis Allison, Wm. Gulden.
Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe.
Reading—John Tudor, J. Baublitz.
Germany—Henry Kohlhouse, Amos Lefever, Ephraim Swope, Alfred Cole.
Tyrone—Jonas Yetts, J. Brame, jr.
Hamilton—Valentine Fickes.
Mountpleasant—Henry Sanders.
Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Peter Mickley, jr. Daniel Mickley, of D.
Cumberland—Emanuel Pitzer, Andrew Walker.
Berwick—John Sneeringer, George Bangher.
Huntington—James McElwee, Esq.
Latimore—Christian Picking.
Gettysburg—John Brown.

General Jury—April Term.

Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, Bernhart Gilbert, Esq.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, D. Geisselman, John Bucher, Jacob Smith, George Ickes.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Knox, John G. Kerr.
Huntington—Jacob Funk, Jonas John, Thomas Bowers.
Menallen—Henry Walter, Jonas Road, Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bushey, John Stenour.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Esq. Abraham Picking.
Tyrone—John Staly, Nicholas Dietrich, John Brame, Philip Groop.
Latimore—Caleb Beals, John Fickel, Esq. William Paxton.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, D. Wills.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, Martin Hill, Joseph Hill, Jacob Waybright.
Mountjoy—Jas. McIlrain, John Horner, Jr. Silas M. Horner.
Conowago—John Lilly, Martin Clunk, Jacob Dellone.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Ludwick Study, Joseph Fink, Enoch Lefever, John Weikert, Esq.
Cumberland—Peter Fry.
Straban—Wm. Gilliland.
Reading—Francis Fickes, Joseph J. Kuhn.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles*, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention:—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warning, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

JOHN STAMBAUGH.

March 10. 6t

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends closing the Sale of his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

at Public Auction. It consists of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Glass, Queens, Hard, and Stone Ware,

A Large Assortment of BOOKS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crocks, &c. &c.

Sales to commence as follows, viz:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, at 6 o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, *during each week*, until the first of April, or until all is sold. A liberal credit will be given; and as the sales will be positive, Bargains may be expected. He hopes his friends and the public will attend.

☞Towards the end of this month, he will dispose of his *Household* and *Kitchen Furniture*. Particulars made known in time.

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, March 3. 4t

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CABINET WARE,

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF *TURNING*

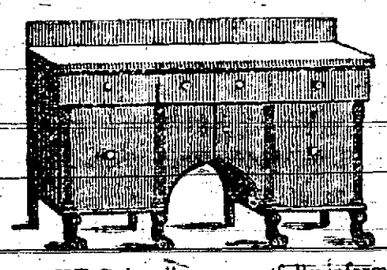
DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞*House & Sign Painting* attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce*.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞*His Furniture Room* is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, such as

Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,

CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,

CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

Hats! Hats! Hats!

EMANUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from $6 to 8,
OTTER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from 4 to 5,
ROBAMS, $4.
COMMON SPANISH BODIES of different kinds, from $2 to $3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, March 10. 3t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff*.

March 10. tc

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a

CIRCUIT COURT

to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 14th day of April next*.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1834. } tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 14th day of April next*:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
The Bank of Gettysburg vs. James Dobbin, Adm'r-de-bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.
David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachel Arnold, James Wierman, and Moses Neely.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.
Nicholas Pearse vs. The Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the U. States.
Abraham King, Esq. vs. Daniel Hartman.
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk*.

March 10. tc

List of Circuit Court Jurors.

Huntington—Wm. Gardner, David Nickle, Harman Wierman, Levi Miller, jr. John Elliott, Daniel Fickes, sen. David Larew.
Tyrone—George Delap, John Studebaker, John Hanes, Thomas M'Cleary.
Straban—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster, John Eckenrode, Daniel Harman, jr.
Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.
Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Jacob Bushey, Henry Albert.
Menallen—Joel Hendricks, William Dietrick, Conrad Plank, Samuel Diehl, John Ebert.
Borough—David McCreary, John Agnew.
Latimore—Samuel Barkholder, jr. W. Gardner, George Faup.
Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff, Joseph Rider, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.
Hamiltonban—Jehu G. Hays, John Witherow, John Mickley, jr.
Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock, jr. Joseph Bittinger, Joseph Kepner, Philip Heagy.
Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchinson, Joseph Miller.
Franklin—James Morrow.
Germany—James McSherry, Francis Leas.
Cumberland—Alexander Kerns.
Conowago—Anthony Ghinter, sen.
Liberty—Thomas Reed.

BIBLE DICTIONARY, UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 24. tf

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAMUEL M'NAIR,

deceased, to wit: Alexander H. McNair, Eugena, intermarried with Samuel Arthur, Agnes, intermarried with John McAllister, Margaret, Samuel S., Lavinia, Maria, intermarried with Isaac E. Pearson, Martha Ann, Eliza McNair, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk*.

March 10. tc

THE

National Portrait Gallery

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, *Who is Agent for the Publishers*.

Jan. 27. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs*. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salu-

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf